

Manhattan Strike Spreads, Entire Country Menaced;

Food Supply Threatened

House Passes Peace Bill, 242 to 150

22 Democrats Join Repub- licans in Rolling Up a Majority of 92 Against Wilson's Treaty Policy

11 New York Men Desert President

Change of Only Twenty Needed to Send Measure Over Veto of Executive

By Carter Field
From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, April 9.—Twenty-two Democrats joined the Republicans of the House of Representatives to-day in rolling up a majority of 92 against President Wilson's treaty policy. By a vote of 242 to 150 the House passed what is practically the Knox resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and repealing all the special war legislation.

A change of twenty votes, on the basis of to-day's ballot, it was pointed out to-night, would provide the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over President Wilson's veto.

Judging from the debate to-day this change would be entirely within the bounds of probability. Some of the Democrats, among them Welby, of Ohio, said frankly he would like to vote for the resolution and end the state of war, but he could find no precedent for such a method.

Many of the Democratic speakers, including Champ Clark, laid all their stress on the idea that the move was futile, rather than attacking the idea of bringing about peace without the Wilson treaty.

Of the twenty-two Democrats who broke away from Mr. Wilson's leadership, eleven were from New York. They were: Caldwell, Carey, Cullen, Dooling, Ganly, Goldfogge, Maher, O'Connell, Pell and Sullivan, of New York City, and Mead, of Buffalo.

The other eleven were: Ashbrook and Sherwood, of Ohio; Gavan, Olney and Tague, of Massachusetts; Hamill, of New Jersey; Evans, of Nevada; Huddeston, Alabama; Hull, Tennessee; McLane, Pennsylvania; O'Connor, Louisiana.

Tammany 9 to 7 for Bill
New York Representatives voting against the peace resolution were: Clegg, Riordan, Thomas F. Smith, Rowan, Donovan, Griffith and McKinley, all Tammany men, so that the Tammany vote was split, 9 to 7, with President Wilson getting a little the worst of it.

One straight-out Republican, Kelley, of Michigan, voted with the Democrats, as did one independent Republican, Fuller, of Massachusetts, and one independent, Carrs, of Minnesota. Representative Randall, of California, Proctor, of New York, and Longworth, of Ohio, voted with the Republicans.

Representative Nicholas Longworth brought the House down with laughter when, in attacking the Democratic Senators who voted to let the peace treaty pass, he said: "The peace treaty is a piece of paper, and they would virtually be reading the Democrats outside the room, if they voted with the Republicans to-day."

The one regular Republican who voted with the Democrats (Kelley) told friends he did not think the resolution would ever be reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and he did not desire to play a part in a piece of parliamentary strategy.

Clark Predicts Veto
Champ Clark reminded the Democrats that the President would veto the resolution. As a matter of fact, this is the one clockwork argument which the Administration have been using. They have been urging the Democrats not to put the President in a hole and make a display before the country, just as the Presidential campaign is opening.

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France's Ruhr Note in London

PARIS, April 9.—Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, has been instructed to present to the British government the response of the French government to the note sent to France by Great Britain yesterday with regard to the French advance into the Ruhr.

It affirms the devotion of France to alliances which brought about the defeat of Germany, and asserts she has never intended, "and never will intend," to separate herself from her allies. Hopes that the Versailles Treaty will be rapidly applied are also expressed in the reply, it is understood.

Official Britain Divided Over Ruhr Situation

Earl Curzon Believes the Trouble Is Clearing Up Rapidly; Premier Feels "It Has Gone Too Far"

By Arthur S. Draper
From The Tribune's European Bureau.
LONDON, April 9.—Nobody knows what will be the result of the international crisis that has developed out of the advance of the French armies into Frankfurt and Darmstadt. The lack of unity among the Allies is reflected in no small degree here in London, where at least two departments of the British government disagree sharply as to the wisdom of the decision of the British government in refusing support for the French move.

At the office of Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it is believed that the trouble in the Ruhr district is clearing up rapidly and that if events are allowed to take their course matters will be brought back to normal. On the other hand, it is felt that it will not jeopardize the relations of France and Great Britain.

The Premier's View

On the other hand, it is believed at the office of the Premier in Downing Street that the Foreign Office has allowed the situation to develop to a point where a first class political struggle may develop in England, France and Germany out of the crisis. Those who are worried pessimism see all sorts of alarming possibilities in the situation, including the dissolution of the entente cordiale, the rewriting of the Treaty of Versailles, the collapse of the league of nations and the formation of a new international political alliance, not to mention the serious financial and economic disturbances and domestic political upheavals that may follow.

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Berlin to Ask Damages for French Act

Note Holds France Re- sponsible for Losses and Casualties Grow- ing Out of Occupation

German Menace, Defense of Paris

Attitude on Invasion Is Based on Maintenance of Entente, and Treaty

PARIS, April 9.—Dr. von Mayer, German Chargé d'Affaires, has handed to Premier Millerand a note from the German government declaring that Germany will hold France responsible for all damages and casualties growing out of the occupation of the Rhine cities.

The Wolff Bureau asserts that the note contended that the occupation of German territory was unjustified and not anticipated by the Treaty of Versailles and caused numerous incidents, including the killing of Germans and the wounding of others. The German government, the note declares, reserves the right to protest further.

The note declares that the sending of German troops into the Ruhr was not an act inherited from the Kaiser, but a result of the French occupation of the Ruhr. The note quotes the instructions sent by Foreign Under Secretary von Haniel to Dr. von Mayer, asking him to make it plain that the request for permission to move troops into the Ruhr emanated from the constitutional government.

On April 5, the note asserts, there were 43,000 German soldiers, and not 18,000, in the Ruhr. The note also says that the rebels in the Ruhr region opposed serious resistance, but that the Reichswehr force made moderate use of its strength.

Cabinet Discusses British Position
Premier Millerand at a meeting of the cabinet this morning discussed the situation in Germany, and reported to the ministers a verbal communication he had received from Great Britain on the subject of the German occupation of the Ruhr.

At the meeting of the cabinet, which began at 4 p. m., the Earl of Derby, British Ambassador, arrived at the Foreign Office and immediately left the cabinet to receive the ambassador, with whom he conversed for ten minutes. The Premier then returned to preside over the session.

Baron de Gailferr d'Hestroy, Belgian Ambassador, officially notified the French government this morning of the decision of the Belgian government to associate itself with the measures taken by France for the military occupation of German cities.

Belgian newspapers received here tonight the official statement of the government to arrange for the transportation of reinforcements into Germany if this becomes necessary.

Will Open Diplomatic Conversation
The British attitude regarding the French occupation of Frankfurt will be discussed in a diplomatic conversation between the powers of the Entente concerning the whole subject of action with regard to Germany, it was said to-day with official circles.

In this conversation the French attitude will be based, first, on maintenance of the Entente and, second, on strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

The French, although declaring themselves not satisfied with some of the terms of the treaty, accepted it as finally signed, and now consider it a charter as regards relations with Germany. Great Britain, it is thought, will follow the same line.

Head of Kansas
Miners in Jail

Imprisoned for Contempt by Industrial Court Strike May Result

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PITTSBURG, Kan., April 9.—Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas miners' organization by virtue of his office as president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, was sent to the Crawford County jail to-day by Judge Andrew J. Curran for contempt of court for his refusal to appear before the new Court of Industrial Relations. Howat had been summoned as a witness.

Howat will have to stay in jail until he consents to appear as a witness before the court and answer questions, or until he is released on bond if an appeal is taken to the Kansas Supreme Court.

Courts of friends of Howat surrounded him as he went from the court-house to the headquarters. After he reached his office Howat made the following statement: "I was not in the position of a witness. We stand where we stood. We refuse to testify before this court because we do not recognize the court. It is an institution founded to enslave the workingman."

Sentenced with Howat this morning were his associate officers of the district organization, Thomas Harvey, secretary-treasurer; August Dorchy, vice-president; and Robert B. Foster, auditor. Each received the same sentence as that given Howat.

With the sentencing of Howat and his fellow union officers to jail, speculation in Pittsburgh turned to the probability of a general strike through sympathy for Howat and the district officers. The majority of opinion is that the men will all strike to-morrow.

Britain May Quit Parley

PARIS, April 10.—Instructions will be sent the British representative here not to attend the impending conference of ambassadors if France shows signs of intending to continue acting independently in German affairs, says "Pertinax," political editor of the "ECHO de Paris." He calls this a "fresh threat."

Mrs. Shonts Wins Appeal In Will Case

Unanimous Decision Re- stores Her as Adminis- tratrix: I. R. T. President 'Incompetent,' Says Court

Holding that the removal by former Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler of Mrs. Milla D. Shonts as temporary administratrix of the estate of her husband, Theodore P. Shonts, was "wholly unauthorized," the Appellate Division restored the widow yesterday to the powers of which she was deprived.

This victory for Mrs. Shonts was the first she has scored since the litigation began over the will and estate of her husband, the former president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It means that all the personal property left by Mr. Shonts, even that claimed by Mrs. Amanda C. Thomas, friend of the testator, to whom he left the greater part of his estate, must be turned over to the custody of Mrs. Shonts. Much of this property has been in the hands of the executor of the estate, Mr. Shonts.

That the fact that a tenant has signed a lease does not prevent his bringing legal action to have the rental put on a fair basis as defined by the law, the court also decided.

That if the tenant has been paying more than a fair rental he can sue for recovery of the difference from the landlord.

That the new laws are retroactive to April, 1919, and that the rental charged in the month must be the basis for new rates and for such suits for recovery.

That increases must be based on the rental charged for the apartment, regardless of whether the same tenant is holding over or not, in other words, that extortionate rates charged to new tenants can be handled exactly as if the tenant had been in the same apartment before the increases were made, and regardless of whether he has signed a lease at the new rates.

Profiteers in Panic
As news of these decisions, which set the first precedent on points of law to which many landlords had pinned high hopes, spread among the profiteers the panic which has been growing in the last few days increased. In general, the high rents and the new laws that has yet passed, for courts through the city held steadily to their previous policy of granting long stays, insisting on proof of fairness of increases and bringing about many reductions in rent.

The result of the decisions of the earlier part of the week was clearly shown in the courts' dockets. More and more landlords are withdrawing their suits to have tenants thrown out and more and more are reaching compromises outside the court. There were, therefore, fewer cases heard than on any day this week and court attendants everywhere expressed the belief that the worst of the present crisis was over. Some expect that there will be another big batch of cases before May 1, but many predict that the landlords would see that there was little chance of their getting by with any such rentals as they have been charged, and that they would reduce their demands rather than take the risk of having even their present income cut by the courts.

Helphag's most far-reaching of Justice Davies' decisions was that which made the apartment, not the tenancy, the basis of judgment. Many landlords, since the new laws were passed, have been trying to evade them by ousting old tenants and putting in new ones, in the hope that they could then get a higher rental and at the same time escape the new laws, as it would be a new tenancy. While he was being regarded as a "new tenancy," since there had been no previous dealings with that particular tenant.

"New Tenancies" No Excuse
One form which this scheme has taken has been to serve notice on tenants that their tenancies would expire and then to offer them "new tenancies," thus putting in a constructive barrier to the new laws.

Kitchen Stricken
On House Floor

Democratic Leader Suf- fers Paralysis Stroke Af- ter Speech on Peace Bill

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Claude Kitchen, of North Carolina, Democratic leader in the last Congress, was stricken with a slight attack of paralysis on the left side to-day shortly after he had delivered a speech in the House opposing the peace resolution. Physicians said to-night that he was resting easy, but that the seriousness of his condition could not be determined for ten days.

The paralysis resulted from a clot on the right brain affecting the left side and causing a slight facial paralysis. It was produced by a high blood pressure and the unusual exertion incident to delivering his speech, his physicians said. This was the second attack he has suffered, the first occurring in December, when his speech was affected for a short time.

During his address Representative Kitchen displayed his usual vigor. Frequently, however, calls of "Louder!" interrupted him, and he appeared to have some difficulty in raising his voice to reach throughout the chamber.

His speech was extemporaneous, but he was armed with references to the Congressional Record, to which he turned with no indication that he was suffering from any impairment of faculties.

U. S. Clothing Returned
The Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord arrived here from Bergen yesterday with a large consignment of clothing made in this country and exported to Norway during the war. It was said that the Norwegian importers, despite the demand for clothing in Norway, had taken advantage of the high cost of clothing in this country to send back the consignments taken by them in 1913 and 1914.

'New Tenancy' Plan to Raise Rents Barred

Increases Must Be Based on Figures of Year Ago, Regardless of Resi- dent, Justice Rules

Lessees Permitted To Recover Excess

Fewer Cases Come to Court as Compromises Are Reached Outside

Four decisions, each of which deals a staggering blow to profiteering landlords, were made yesterday by Justice John D. Davies in the Seventh District Municipal Court. If sustained in the higher courts they will effectively bar various schemes by which landlords have been trying to evade the new laws against rent profiteering and will permit tenants who have been led to recover their losses. Briefly, the decisions are:

That the fact that a tenant has signed a lease does not prevent his bringing legal action to have the rental put on a fair basis as defined by the law, the court also decided.

That if the tenant has been paying more than a fair rental he can sue for recovery of the difference from the landlord.

That the new laws are retroactive to April, 1919, and that the rental charged in the month must be the basis for new rates and for such suits for recovery.

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Senate Orders Rail Strike Inquiry; Wilson May Name Labor Board at Once

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By unanimous vote the Senate to-day ordered an immediate investigation of the "outlaw" railroad yard strike and the causes leading up to it.

President Wilson is expected to announce at once the personnel of the newly created Railroad Labor Board, which would have jurisdiction in the final settlement of the strike.

Ex-Clerk Held For \$275,000 Biltmore Theft

Pearls Offered to Jeweler Lead to Arrest in Mys- terious Loss of Gems From Strongbox of Hotel

Detectives who arrested James E. Foye yesterday are confident that they have the man who stole jewels valued at \$275,000 from a safe deposit box at the Hotel Biltmore, but they have no more idea how the feat was accomplished than they had on June 13, 1919, when it was discovered that the jewels were missing. About \$25,000 worth of the jewels, which belonged to Mrs. Clarence Millhiser, of Richmond, Va., are said to have been recovered.

Foye, who says he is an accountant living at 811 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was a room clerk at the Biltmore at the time of the theft. About a year before that he had been an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, serving time for a forgery which gave him possession of \$200,000 worth of securities. He was arrested by Detectives Gegan, McCoy, O'Hara and Herman. A reward of \$10,000 was offered for the recovery of the jewels.

Jeweler "Tips Off" Police
On Thursday a jeweler in the theater district called up Police Headquarters and said that a man then in front of his counter had offered for sale nine pearls valued at \$25,000, which, the jeweler believed, were some of a valuable string stolen from the Biltmore. Gegan instructed him to offer the man \$20,000 on condition that he would come to the police station for examination the next day. When the jeweler called the man to the police station, he was arrested. He was charged with the theft of the pearls and with the forgery of the securities. He was held in the Eastern Penitentiary for a \$20,000 forgery.

Cockran and Smith Clash
After Henry had gone through the formality of entering his plea, there was a violent scene between Bourke Cockran and Mr. Smith. The two men were shaking their clenched fists at each other when Judge Malone called for order and said he didn't want to hear another word from either of them.

Mr. Cockran, with all the dramatic flourishes for which he is famous, asked Judge Malone to punish Mr. Smith for contempt of court, asserting that Mr. Smith had violated Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in having made public the records of Henry's stock transactions, which, Mr. Cockran said, had not even been introduced as evidence before the grand jury.

The lawyer said this was a gross violation of the law, and that he would ask the Bar Association to investigate the propriety of the act. Mr. Cockran said Mr. Smith had given the information to newspaper men in an effort to discredit his client in the eyes of the public.

This was quite enough to arouse Mr. Smith's highly inflammable anger, and he bounced out of his chair and engaged in many pugilistic gesticulations before he could find his voice.

Striding over to where Mr. Cockran was standing he stuck out his lower jaw, closed his eyes until they were mere slits, and squared off.

Mr. Cockran seemed to believe the prosecutor was about to unleash a right hook, for he took two nimble steps backward that caused spectators to remark on the agility of his footwork.

"That's an absolute falsehood," cried Mr. Smith, shadow boxing in front of him.

Mexican State Seizes
An American Railroad

NOGALES, Ariz., April 9.—The Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad, an American owned line, was seized by the state government of Sonora, Mexico, to-day. The railroad for some days had been tied up by strike.

No formal notice of the intention of the Sonoran authorities to seize and operate the line was given the railroad officials here and at Tucson, it was said. These officials said the strike soon would have been broken had not the state authorities acted.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico is a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific company in the United States, and 600,000 American stockholders are interested in the Mexican line, it was said.

Seizure of the railroad by a state government in efforts to break a strike sets a precedent on this continent, according to local railroad officials.

Food Supply Of City Is Threatened

Union Chiefs Charge Plot of "Outlaws" to Pro- mote Radical Scheme for "One Big Union"

Ranks of Strikers Break in Chicago

U. S. Agents Instructed to Take 'Vigorous Action' to Prevent 'Gouging'

The strike of radical railroad workers, which began in Chicago a week ago and reached New York Thursday night, spread yesterday throughout the Eastern states with a momentum which amazed railroad officials and confounded the best efforts of the brotherhood leaders to combat it.

The employees of the Hudson & Manhattan tubes at a meeting in Jersey City, which ended at midnight, voted to go on strike at 5 o'clock this morning. Two thousand men are involved.

At the meeting of the day train crew there were 105 delegates present. The first ballot showed a vote of 97 for the strike and eight against. A second ballot showed a vote of 104 in favor and one against the strike.

Employees of the railroad on duty in the Hudson Terminal Building early this morning said that their information in regard to the strike was limited to rumors but that they expected notification of a strike order before five o'clock.

Police to Guard Tubes
Police are making preparations adequately to guard the tube entrances and platforms this morning. They have received word that the strike had been called for 5 o'clock. Police Chief Battersby of Jersey City said his police would guard the tube entrances and see that no disorder prevails. He was not able to say whether the company will make any attempt to operate trains should all the employees refuse to report for work.

It was impossible to get any official information concerning the program of the company for the maintenance of the tubes. The Hudson & Manhattan terminals of the tubes claim to have no knowledge of the plans of the officials of the company.

Information was that the last "tube" train would leave Newark at 3:20 this morning, make a trip to New York and return to Newark about 5 o'clock. The police were informed that the railroad officials that the "tube" train from Newark would in all probability not start out.

The police from the present outlook do not believe that any "tube" trains will leave from Newark to-day.

In its recent developments the upheaval is far graver than at first appeared. It amounts to a rebellion on the part of the more radical workers within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Brotherhood leaders said last night that the movement was a direct effort to introduce the "one big union" idea.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said he was strong in the government to settle the strike by arbitration. He said there was "nothing to arbitrate with the insurgents."

This statement was made in reply to an offer of conciliation made by W. L. Chambers, chairman of the United States Board of Mediation.

Food Shortages Reported
Serious food shortages are reported from many central Western points. In Toledo the shopmen are discussing a sympathetic strike. In Columbus a similar movement is on foot looking to a tie-up of the trainmen.

What the movement thus spread there were signs of a break in Chicago, the point of its inception. A delegation of Chicago & North Western trainmen called on the vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and offered certain concessions, among which, it was said, was a plan to call a vote on ending the strike within twenty-four hours. This was followed by a statement by officials of the brotherhood and of the roads to the effect that the peak of the strike in Chicago had passed.

John Grubb, who is leading the switchmen and whose "personal grievances" were made the focal point of the Chicago outbreak, said yesterday that he would delay only when covered in the count would be out by last night.

Freight Here Tied Up
In New York freight is almost completely tied up, railroad officials concede. Embargoes have been announced at dozens of rural shipment points, and the continuation of the present condition will mean short rations for New York consumers. Private experts agree with this.

The New York Central announced an embargo of all freight into Albany last night, the embargo to take effect this morning. Shipments will be accepted subject to delay, only when covered by special permits, the announcement said.

The strike in its present stage is not confined to the switchmen's organization, but has originated in the "one big union" movement, the most significant development was the adhesion of many brakemen, conductors and engineers to the strikers' cause. The strikers through their accredited spokesmen accuse the brotherhoods of dictatorial methods and lukewarmness in the cause.

The action of the brotherhood leaders who yesterday issued calls upon all loyal brotherhoods to attempt to go into the idle yards and take the place of the strikers wherever necessary precipitated retaliatory action last

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